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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/938,706 09/26/97 KUBOMURA

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EXAMINER

LM01/0728

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SUITE 500
WASHINGTON DC 20001

PAULA, C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2776

DATE MAILED:

07/28/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.
08/938,706

Applicant(s)
Kubomura et al.

Examiner
Cesar B. Paula

Group Art Unit
2776

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Nov 17, 1998

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☒ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☒ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). 6

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

Art Unit: 2776

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the application and Information Disclosure Statement filed on 11/17/98; pre-amendment filed on 9/26/97.

This action is made non-final.

2. In the amendment claims 16-26 have been added. Claims 1-26 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 4, 7, 9, and 11-15 are independent claims.

Priority

3. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed on 9/26/97 have been approved by the draftsman.

Specification

5. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.
6. The following title is suggested: INFORMATION PROCESSING APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING ENLARGED CHARACTERS OR IMAGES.

Art Unit: 2776

7. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: "Then step 7 determines...." (pg. 10, ln. 36) please describe what performs this and all the steps described in the specification. . "coordinate point P1, P2 in Fig. 13B are represent" (pg. 13, ln. 12-13) the word "represent" should be replaced with the word represented.

This is not an exhaustive list of any potential informalities. And Examiner requests that Applicant review the application carefully for other similar informalities including typographical errors.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

9. Claims 1, 4, 7, 11-13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. For example, the applicant claims in claim 1 ".....displaying at least a character or an image in an area newly opened on the screen.....at the first magnification rate....." (pg. 22, ln. 5-8), in the same claim the applicant

Art Unit: 2776

also claims “determining means for determining a second magnification rate for said intended area from said first magnification rate....” (pg. 22, ln. 11-12), and in the specification the applicant discloses “the determining means 15 determines a magnification rate applicable to the intended area from the size of the specified intended area on the screen.....” (pg. 5, ln. 35-37) . The specification does not disclose how the intended area is opened with a first magnification rate and then changes to a second magnification rate.

Claims 2-3, 5-6, 8, 10, 14, and 16-25 are similarly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing the same deficiencies as their respective independent claims.

10. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The applicant claims “means for correcting said second magnification rate upward.....the size of said intended area.....is larger than the size of said intended area.” and “means for correcting said second magnification rate downward in the case where the size of the intended area..... is smaller than the size of the intended area.” This is not supported by the description in the specification of the three modes of display (pg. 10, ln. 14-35).

11. Claim 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The applicant claims “determining means for determining a

Art Unit: 2776

second magnification.....from said first magnification rate, the size of said intended area....., and the size assigned to said intended area.....” yet the specification does not disclose how the determining means determines the second magnification rate from these parameters.

12. Claim 4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The applicant claims “determining means for determining a second magnification.....from said first magnification rate, the size of the character in said intended area....., and the size of the character on said display screen;” yet the specification does not disclose how the determining means determines the second magnification rate from these parameters.

13. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The applicant claims “means for correcting said second magnification rate upward.....the size of characterfirst magnification rate is larger than the size of the character displayed in the intended area.....” and “means for correcting said second magnification rate downward.....the size of characterfirst magnification rate is larger than the size of the character displayed in the intended area.....” (pg. 23, ln. 28-34 and pg. 24, ln.4-10) The specification does not teach performing different correction in magnification when the character

Art Unit: 2776

with the first magnification rate is larger than that of the intended area.

14. Claim 7 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The applicant claims “determining means for determining a second magnification.....from said first magnification rate, the size of the character in said intended area....., and a specified” yet the specification does not disclose how the determining means determines the second magnification rate from these parameters.

15. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The applicant claims “prohibition means for prohibiting said intended window from being further scrolled..... in the case where said detection means detects that the trailing endis in a displayable state”. The examiner does not understand why should the *prohibiting means* prohibit the scrolling process to continue, if the screen is ready to be displayed--*in a displayable state*? The explanation in page 16, lines 11-18 of the specification is confusing.

16. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the

Art Unit: 2776

claimed invention. The applicant claims "prohibition means for prohibiting said intended area from being further scrolled..... in the case where said detection means detects that the trailing endis displayed". The examiner does not understand why should the *prohibiting means* prohibit the scrolling process to continue, if the screen is already displayed? The explanation in page 16, lines 11-18 of the specification is confusing.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

17. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The applicant claims "means for correcting said second magnification rate upward.....the size of said intended area.....is larger than the size of said intended area."

How can the size of the intended area be larger than itself?. The applicant also claims "means for correcting said second magnification rate downward.....the size of said intended area.....is smaller than the size of said intended area." How can the size of the intended area be smaller than itself?.

18. Claim 10 recites the limitation "restoration means.....the display state" in page 26, lines

Art Unit: 2776

18-19 . There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

19. Claims 15-26 recite the same limitation as claim 10 and are therefore similarly rejected .

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

20. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

21. Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warnock et al. (Pat.# 5,634,064).

Regarding independent claim 1, Warnock et al disclose “ an electronic document viewer....” (col. 2, ln. 38), “....when in the article view mode, at least a portion of a selected article is displayed on the computer screen in an enhanced article view which facilitates the comfortable reading of the document...” (col. 2, ln. 48-52), “...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability...” (col. 3, ln. 17-19), and “An electronic document typically has information content (such as text, graphics, and pictures).....” (col. 1, ln. 26-28). Warnock et al show that an article with characters and pictures could be enlarged “sized” to facilitate the reading of it.

Art Unit: 2776

Regarding independent claim 1, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *detection means for detecting whether a request for opening said intended area is issued*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *detection means*, because Warnock et al disclose "...a computer implemented process determines a desired view mode..... when in the article view mode, at least a portion of the selected article is displayed....." (col. 2, ln. 43-50). According to Warnock et al, an article could be viewed "sized" or zoomed for better readability using the article mode (col. 3, ln. 18, and 27-30), hence a means for detecting the article mode would be needed to accomplish the desired view.

Moreover, as the examiner understands claim 1, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *determining means for determining a second magnification rate.....* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *determining means to determine a second magnification rate*, because Warnock et al disclose "...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability. This is often referred to as "zoom"....." (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be viewed "sized" or zoomed for better readability, hence a means for determining the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Moreover, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *enlarged display means*
However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

Art Unit: 2776

invention to have had a *enlarged display means*, because Warnock et al disclose “Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window” (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be displayed “sized” or “zoomed” for better readability, hence a means for displaying the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Warnock et al disclose “the article can be selected by a variety of modes including.....selecting a visible portion of an article from a document being displayed in the normal view. Preferably the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article.....”zoom”....” (col. 3, ln. 17-20). Warnock et al disclose switching from normal view to article view mode (enlarged view)--*correcting the magnification rate upward*.

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose “When in normal view mode, the document viewer displays at least a portion of the documentthat has the formatting and appearance intended by the publisher.....” (col. 2, ln. 45-48).

Furthermore, Warnock et al disclose “when it is desired by the user to leave the article view mode, process control.....which determines whether the original view should be restored.....” (col. 10, ln. 4-7). Warnock et al disclose switching from article view mode (enlarged view) to normal view --*correcting the magnification rate downward*.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Warnock et al disclose “....Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window.....” (col. 3, ln. 27-30). Warnock et al describe fitting the zoomed characters--article--in an available area or

Art Unit: 2776

window. This had to take into consideration the intended area size and the whole screen.

Furthermore, Warnock et al disclose “Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window” (col. 3, ln. 17-20) hence the display of the intended area in the enlarged form.

Regarding independent claim 4, Warnock et al disclose “ an electronic document viewer....” (col. 2, ln. 38), “....when in the article view mode, at least a portion of a selected article is displayed on the computer screen in an enhanced article view which facilitates the comfortable reading of the document...” (col. 2, ln. 48-52), “...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability...” (col. 3, ln. 17-19), and “An electronic document typically has information content (such as text, graphics, and pictures).....” (col. 1, ln. 26-28). Warnock et al show that an article with characters and pictures could be enlarged “sized” to facilitate the reading of it.

Regarding independent claim 4, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *detection means for detecting whether a request for opening said intended area is issued*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *detection means*, because Warnock et al disclose “...a computer implemented process determines a desired view mode..... when in the article view mode, at least a portion of the selected article is displayed.....” (col. 2, ln. 43-50). According to Warnock et al, an article could be viewed “sized” or zoomed for better readability using the article mode (col. 3, ln. 18, and 27-30), hence a means for detecting the article mode would be needed to accomplish the desired

Art Unit: 2776

view.

Moreover, as the examiner understands claim 4, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *determining means for determining a second magnification rate*..... However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *determining means to determine a second magnification rate*, because Warnock et al disclose "...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability. This is often referred to as "zoom"....." (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be viewed "sized" or zoomed for better readability, hence a means for determining the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Moreover, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *enlarged display means* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *enlarged display means*, because Warnock et al disclose "Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window" (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be displayed "sized" or "zoomed" for better readability, hence a means for displaying the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Regarding dependent claim 5, as examiner understand the claim, Warnock et al disclose "Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window" (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an enlarged

Art Unit: 2776

article could be adjusted to fit to a specific window or screen size.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Warnock et al fail to disclose *said determining means calculates said magnification ratethe character displayed....first magnification rate is equal to the size of the character displayed in the intended area* . However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *such determining means*, because Warnock et al disclose. “When in normal view mode, the document viewer displays at least a portion of the documentthat has the formatting and appearance intended by the publisher.....” (col. 2, ln. 45-48). This means that if the user was to open two windows in the normal view mode the two windows would have the same character size.

Furthermore, Warnock et al disclose “Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window” (col. 3, ln. 17-20) hence the display of a character in the enlarged form.

Regarding independent claim 7, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *detection means for detecting whether a request for opening said intended area is issued*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *detection means*, because Warnock et al disclose “...a computer implemented process determines a desired view mode..... when in the article view mode, at least a portion of the selected article is displayed.....” (col. 2, ln. 43-50). According to Warnock et al, an article could be viewed “sized” or zoomed for better readability using the article mode (col. 3, ln. 18, and 27-30), hence a means for detecting the article mode would be needed to accomplish the desired

Art Unit: 2776

view.

Moreover, as the examiner understands claim 7, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *determining means for determining a second magnification rate*..... However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *determining means to determine a second magnification rate*, because Warnock et al disclose “...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability. This is often referred to as ” zoom”.....” (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be viewed “sized” or zoomed for better readability, hence a means for determining the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Moreover, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *enlarged display means* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *enlarged display means*, because Warnock et al disclose “Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window” (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be displayed “sized” or “zoomed” for better readability, hence a means for displaying the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Regarding dependent claim 8, as examiner understand the claim, Warnock et al disclose “Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window” (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an enlarged

Art Unit: 2776

article could be adjusted to fit to a specific window or screen size.

Regarding independent claim 9, as examiner understand the claim, Warnock et al disclose “....the other type of scroll is an article scroll.....to display a new portion of the article.....this new portion of the article is automatically panned and zoomed to fit within the article view area of the window.....” (col. 9, ln. 46-55).

Moreover, Warnock et al fail to disclose *detection means for detecting whether.....said scrolling means has reached a displayable state and prohibition means for prohibiting said intended window from being further scrolled.....the trailing endis in a displayable state*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had such *scrolling means*, because this type of scrolling was well known in the art at the time of the invention.

Regarding dependent claim 10, as far as the examiner can determine from this claim, Warnock et al fail to disclose *memory means for storing the coordinates of at least..... and restoration means for restoring and displayingthe display state of said intended area*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had such *memory and restoration means*, because Warnock et al teach “Memory 14.....includes number of types of memory storage devices which can provide memory storage locations accessible by the digital processor.....” (col. 4, ln. 19-34) and “....when it is desired by the user to leave the article view mode, process control.....determines whether the original view should be restored.

Art Unit: 2776

Claims 11-15 are directed towards a recording medium readable by a computer for performing the functions of the apparatus in claims 1, 4, 7, 9, and 10 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 16-23 are directed towards the same limitations of claim 10, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 24-26 are directed towards recording medium readable by a computer for performing the functions of the apparatus in claim 10, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Conclusion

22. The specification and the claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. Please review and make appropriate corrections.

23. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Perlin et al. (Pat. # 5,341,466), Fisher (Pat. # 5,485,563), Shimura et al. (Pat. # 5,500,922), Robertson et al. (Pat. # 5,670,984), Ishida (Pat. # 5,684,969), Nolan (Pat. # 5,754,873), Yanker (Pat. # 5,187,776), Satta et al. (Pat. # 5,073,771), and Sakuragi (Pat. # 4,893,258).

24. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The

Art Unit: 2776

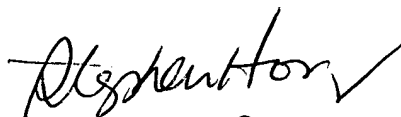
examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached on (703) 305-4713. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 308-5403.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

CBP

July 26, 1999


STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER